

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. A Mathematics Institute exists in the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin, and is divided into two sub-institutes. The director of the first of these was until recently Prof. Dr. Hermann Ludwig SCHMID, who was at the same time full professor at the Humboldt University, Berlin, and Director of the First Mathematical Institute of the Humboldt University. [ ] Professor SCHMID accepted a call to the University of Wuerzburg, starting 1 May 1953. The main task of the First Mathematical Institute of the Academy is the publishing of the mathematical reference magazine: "Zentralblatt fuer Mathematik und ihre Grenzgebiete", which is printed by the publishing house [ ] The Second Mathematical Institute of the Academy is the department, "Applied Mathematics".
2. The director of the Institute is Prof. Dr. Kurt SCHROEDER. He is a full member of the Academy and a full professor at the Humboldt University, Berlin, and director of the Second Mathematical Institute of the Humboldt University.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW (Action Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#")

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3. Slightly more than 20 people worked at the Schroeder Institute in the Academy--10 scientists, 3 younger undergraduates, 8 technical calculators or draftsmen, 1 secretary, 1 stenotypist. SCHROEDER tried to get more scientists and calculators. The names of the scientists were:

Prof. Dr. Paul LORENZ, department leader  
 Dr. Arthur WEIGAND, department leader  
 Dr. Withold SZABLEWSKI, scientific co-worker  
 Dr. Benno HESSELBACH, scientific co-worker  
 Dr. Eleonore SCHWARZ, scientific co-worker  
 Dr. Karl BORKMANN, scientific co-worker  
 Dr. Otto EMERSLEBEN, independent co-worker  
 Dr. REISSIG, assistant  
 Mrs. Dr. REISSIG, assistant

4. Professor LORENZ heads a department for mathematical statistics. Mrs. Dr. REISSIG, two younger people and two or three auxiliary personnel (calculators) worked with him. Professor LORENZ is at this time teaching mathematical statistics at the Humboldt University. It was planned to conduct statistical research about material from the textile industry at the Academy Institute. For this data from an academy institute in Seehof near Berlin were needed.

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5. Dr. WEIGAND acted as department leader and was SCHROEDER's deputy for administrative questions. He worked on the solution of elliptical differential equations by the method of differences. He handled a practical task about the electro-magnetic field in the neighborhood of a coil.
6. Dr. SZABLEWSKI worked on flow problems. He examined the inlet of turbulent tube flow. Dr. HESSELBACH was occupied with research in the field of the theory of relativity. He left East Berlin in March 1953.

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7. Dr. SCHWARZ worked on nomographics. She designed nomographs for WEIGAND's research on coils. Furthermore, nomographs are made, under her direction and in cooperation with the "Chamber for Technique", which serve the demands of the practice. She had also followed current literature in the development of electronic automatic calculators. However, the development of electronic calculators did not belong to the tasks of the Academy Institute. In this field, the Technological University, Dresden (Prof. WILLERS and Dr. LEHMANN), was competent.
8. Dr. Karl BORKMANN is a returnee from Monino, USSR, and has been at the Academy since 1 October 1952. He did preparatory work for the tabulation of functions of two variables. Since about 1951, Dr. Otto EMERSLEBEN has been a free co-worker at the Schroeder Institute and at the same time a teacher at the Technological University of Berlin--Charlottenburg. He does research on crystal grids. This was his field 25 years ago. Then (after 1933) he did no scientific work for many years, but was a patent attorney.

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10. Dr. REISSIG came in the fall of 1952 to the Schroeder Institute. He worked on non-linear oscillations.

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12. At the Schroeder Institute each scientist worked for himself, and one hardly ever cared about the others. SCHROEDER himself visited the Institute infrequently. Work plans existed, but nobody paid much attention to them. Results were put into reports, and for the end of 1952, detailed reports were written for the State Planning Commission. These were translated into Russian.

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14. Most of the administrative employees of the academy who resided in West Berlin were fired during 1952. The scientists had been asked to move to East Berlin. In January 1953, it could be seen that by 1 May 1953 everybody would have only the alternative of either moving to the East or resigning his position.

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16. Political activity at the Academy has increased since the beginning of this year. While until then only a few belonged to the Free German Union (FDGB), much propaganda has been put out for joining this Union. A special group--science--was founded at the FDGB. In the first half of February 1953, meetings were held in all institutes, for the purpose of inducing all members of the Academy to join this Union.

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